FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 131 7 July 1980

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Addresses Ulema, Clergy at 1 July Conference C 1
Karmal Interviewed by PDRY's 14 OCTOBER C 4
Member of Mongolian Delegation Meets With Karmal C 5
Meeting With Dost C 5
Scientific, Cultural Agreement C 5
Departure Statement C 6
Communique on Visit C 6
Soviet Official Received by Public Works Minister C 8
Meeting With Agriculture Minister C 8
Tadzhik Science Academy Delegation Promises Aid C 8
New Measures to Counter Subversion Announced C 8
Farah Province Organizes To Resist 'U.S. Imperialism' C 9
Commentary Scores Guerrilla Leader Hikmatyar C 9
Party Official Attends Meeting in Badakhshan Province C 10
Defense Minister Inspects Palace National Guard C 10
Delegation of Religious Leaders Leaves for USSR C 11
Soviets Reportedly Drop Mines on Mountain Passes C 11
AFP Report C 11
BBC Reports Replacement of Soviet Forces C 12
London Paper Reports Arrival of Elite Soviet Troops C 12
[THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 5 Jul]

INDIA

Heng Samrin Government of Kampuchea Recognized E 1
Foreign Ministry Report on Afghanistan, Pakistan, PRC E 1
FRG Paper Interviews Gandhi on Afghanistan E 1
Crude, Diesel Oil Imports From USSR Increased E 2
Paper Notes Upcoming U.S. Decision on Nuclear Fuel [THE HINDU 21 Jun] E 2
Bill on President's Powers in Assam Passed E 3
Bill on Essential Services E 3
Commentator Reviews India-China Border Issue E 4
AFP Cites Plan To Lead Peace Brigade to Afghanistan E 5

PAKISTAN

Shia Convention Begins in Islamabad 4 July F 1
Outbreak of Violence F 1
AFP Report F 2
Haq Meeting With Leaders F 2
Haq Speaks on Press Censorship, Martial Law F 3
Haq Interested in Developing Relations With U.S. F 4
Nepalese Foreign Secretary Arrives, Visits Refugee Camp F 4
News Conference F 5
Departure for Dacca F 5
Outgoing Soviet Ambassador Calls on Haq 3 July F 5

Lawyers Boycott Courts in Protest Against Haq Decree F 6
AFP: Seven Afghan Olympic Wrestlers Flee to Pakistan F 6
Politician Urges Haq To Hold Elections F 7
Briefs: Liberian Iron Ore Supply; Gastroenteritis in Karachi F 7

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Trade, Payments Agreement Signed With Bulgaria G 1
Departure of Delegation G 1
Foreign Minister Departs for Japan, Ohira Funeral G 1

IRAN

Developments in Relations With U.S. Hostages I 1
Transfer of Hostages I 1
Efforts To Kill Shah I 1
Tehran Comments on USSR's Hypocritical Support, Spying I 3
Qotbzadeh Announces Cuts in Soviet Embassy Staff I 3
Statement Issued on Incident at Consulate in Baku I 4
Responsibility of Soviets I 5
Soviet Denial I 5
Ambassador Mokri Interview I 5
Mo'infar Reports on Gas Price Talks With USSR I 6
Iraq, U.S., Blamed for Assassination of Students I 6
Alleged Austrian Spies Arrested on Espionage Charges I 7
Tehran Arrest Report I 7
Release of 'Spies' I 7
Agreement on 1980 Oil Deliveries Signed With Bulgaria I 8
Ambassador to India Comments on Relations, Student Problems I 8
Tehran Reports Arrival of Pakistani Economic Delegation I 9
'Islamic Revolution' Predicted for Pakistan I 9
Presidential Adviser Demands Expulsion of AFP I 10
Tehran Reports on Free Voice of Iran Cairo Operations I 11
Ambassador to USSR Discusses Afghanistan [TANJUG] I 11
'Divisions' Within Iraqi Army, Border Clashes Reported I 12
Rally Held in Tehran To Support Khomeyni Islamization Drive I 12
March on University I 12
Marchers' Resolution I 13
Coverage of Activities of President Bani-Sadr I 16
Central Army Visit I 16
Visit to Urumiyeh I 16
Visit to Razi Station I 16
Meeting With Khomeyni's Son I 17
Statement on Women's Dress I 17
Prosecutor General Issues Declaration on Women's Dress I 18

KARMAL ADDRESSES ULEMA, CLERGY AT 1 JULY CONFERENCE

LD032302 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, at the 1 July opening session of the first conference of Afghan ulema and clergy in the Salam Khana hall of the palace--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God almighty. In the name of God, the compassionate and forgiving. Praise be to God, forgiving and kind.

The organization of the first conference of ulema and clergy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] under the present conditions in our beloved Muslim and revolutionary country after the success of the new stage of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution is illuminating and just. It is also a way of extending knowledge, a way of real sacrifice; that is to say, the direct way, the way of truth that has the consent of God almighty in it; the lofty way of recognizing the majesty of man. (?This way is) open to our righteous Muslim people--the toiling and God-fearing worshippers of truth in our society. On behalf of the Revolution Council and the DRA Government and on my own behalf, I congratulate you noble audience, you respected ulema and clergy of the country, you victors and martyrs.

The dear ulema and clergy who are the heirs of the great prophets, respect is due to you sincerely and from the depth of the hearts of the people and the government. Respect to you is the duty of the people, government and, in particular, myself. You too, ulema and clergy, on the other hand, in carrying out your sacred duty toward peace, have the duty of guiding people to good works and fraternity, prosperity and virtuosity. You have duties and obligations toward the people.

In order to carry out these responsibilities, the DRA Basic Principles and your government have put at your disposal all the necessary conditions and possibilities, and assist the respected ulema and clergy in the fulfillment of their responsibilities.

We offer praise, benediction and prayers for the pure souls of those righteous ulema, clergy, mullahs, mawlawi and shaykhs.

I now ask Qari Sahib to read a few verses of the holy Koran for these proud [word indistinct] martyrs so that this first large gathering of Afghanistan's true ulema and clergy may share in sorrow the religious problems of the country. [passage ommitted quoting from the Koran and condemning insurgents, Daud and Amin]

Let me say clearly and sincerely to the true Muslims that the DRA Government in its internal affairs, in the region and in the world supports the admonition which says that one should help one another in good work and abstinence and not help one another in sin and aggression. Your government has not prostrated itself to any foreign individual or country against the interests of our people and shall not do so. It has not accepted the help of any foreign individual or country and will not do so.

In line with this clear (?principle), the DRA Government, relying on God almighty, and with the free and independent will of the Afghan people and the country threatened, is prepared to accept aid from any country that is for peace, friendship, independence and supports our country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Similarly, it is prepared to help any foreign country to do good work, promote peace, friendship, freedom and independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Since 27 December, the new DRA Government has taken this sacred and irrevocable wisdom of God almighty into consideration and has put it into practice. That is why in our very first government announcement we stressed in particular our fraternal friendship with the Muslim countries of the world and especially our neighbors, Iran and Pakistan. But, unfortunately, even today in most Islamic countries the governments are not (?acting according to the will of the masses).

Let me emphasize before you clean and [word indistinct] ulema that the DRA Government will pursue these un-Muslim mercenary terrorists to the fullest and will capture all of them and bring them before God's court of justice in accordance with the shar'iat and the DRA Basic Principles and other current laws in the country, and they shall be punished.

Let me also tell you ulema and clergy this: So far as it is within the power of the party and government, everything will be done to stop cruelties being inflicted on Muslim (?soldiers). Those who are against the toiling Muslim masses of Afghanistan shall be handed over to the court of justice. The government shall not allow any encroachment by their enemies against the toiling Muslim people, against the ulema and clergy.

Reactionary countries--America, Britain, China and Israel--and other thieves, mercenaries, killers and various beggars, oppressors, and cruel power-seekers from our past are accomodated in Pakistan. Great amounts of material and war and military aid are given to these antihumanity, antigreatness, antipeace and anti-Afghanistan forces for their work. Pay careful attention to what jobs and instructions these foreign countries give to their trained persons, those wicked and runaway mercenaries and thieves.

They are so shameless and rude that they intimidate our ulema and clergy so that they will not speak in mosques and takiakhanas about right and justice. I have learned that most respected ulema--just as their forefathers did--have bravely defended right and justice and have condemned these killers. These (?dejected) persons enter the country by way of Pakistan and render our (?learned) ulema powerless by various means.

I ask Your Excellencies, ulema and clergy, with complete humility: If U.S. imperialism decided to give aid on a bloody world stage, so far as you understand--in the light of your study, your research and what you have heard and in view of the teachings about what God almighty has admonished--what choice would American imperialism make considering its exploiting and aggressive character? The answer is clear. U.S. imperialism would give aid to sin and aggression. Under the present circumstances, it has in fact chosen to aid sin and aggression against our country and government.

All independence-seeking humanity, supporters of democracy, supporters of peace and friendship among nations, supporters of progressive society, supporters of brotherhood, equality and justice--who form the majority of humanity on earth--and the peace-loving democratic and progressive countries--our neighbor, the friendly neighbor to the north, the USSR, which has more than 40 million Muslims who enjoy complete Islamic rights and freedoms and who live with freedom of worship--are the supporters of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution. They are among our friends. Since righteousness and God is with us, we are not afraid to tell the truth.

I say to you dear and respected ulema and clergy about the British propaganda claiming that Islam has been eliminated from Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, from Turkmenia to the Soviet [word indistinct]: The government will pay all your expenses to go there and see whether Islam has been eliminated or whether it has advanced. For 60 years Britain has been making propaganda that religion has disappeared in these regions. We are under the propaganda of the British. Now I want to tell a country story: A person says: The cat has taken your nose away. The other person asks himself: Should I run after the cat, or should I feel for my nose? One other easy question: Since 27 December, has a door of a mosque in the country been shut by the government? Has anyone said not to cry out "God is great" or has anyone said not to open up Takiakhanas? But the BBC, VOA, Pakistan's Karachi radio and other radios are saying that in Afghanistan Islam has been eliminated.

I have great respect for Imam Khomeyni and I have sent him a letter, too. He is really [words indistinct] clergyman. Unfortunately, however, there are still signs, evidence of SAVAK there, and that is why sometimes we hear on the radio there that Islam has been destroyed in Afghanistan. Have you witnessed any part of Islam being destroyed in Afghanistan? By the order and will of God almighty, after a few years the doors of Afghanistan will be opened to the people of the world and the people of the world, God willing, will see real Islam only in Afghanistan.

Our friends not only gave us all defensive means without delay but also, according to our wish, assigned their best and noble persons to the (?ranks in total defense) of our people's independence. They sent to our country the caravan of necessary material, moral and economic aids. They helped us.

Now I leave it to you responsible ulema and clergy to judge between the false defense of Islam by imperialism--this plaintiff for liars--and the defense (?aid) role of our friends that has been sincerely carried out in our country. But I assure you--and God almighty is witness--that whenever the Americans and their servants--that is to say, the U.S. imperialists, irreligious Chinese, instigators and provocateurs and other enemies of Afghanistan--come from Pakistan and until all the aggression by murderers and other reactionaries ceases, we will receive whatever economic and moral aid is required from our friends. They will return to their country, I assure you.

The heroic Muslim and revolutionary Afghanistan is following that path which leads to the speedier development and extension of herding and agriculture. I want to make an assumption: Do you, respected ulema and clergy, not agree that instead of taking one kharwar [490 kg] crop from one acre, it is better to take five kharwar? My aim is also the same. Can we achieve this aim with old and out-dated equipment? No, no, we cannot. We have to make use of new industries, new equipment, new agricultural economy, land improvements and cooperatives, so that we can increase the production from one kharwar per acre to five per acre. Instead of our sons eating black bread, they ought to eat wheat bread. Is this work against the principles of the sacred religion of Islam?

Our government wants to industrialize our country and to have thousands of factories. Look at your own clothes. Most of them were made in countries overseas and were imported here. In fact we have all raw materials and means in our country. Why shouldn't we have in our country industries and factories? Why shouldn't our country be powerful and capable, and why should we have our hands stretched to others? We should industrialize our country. We should join all the villages of the country by roads. We ought to build our villages and build majestic mass mosques in cities and villages.

Why shouldn't we build theological schools and other schools? Why shouldn't we extend our trade and professions? Why shouldn't we provide hospitals and drugstores for the health of our people? Why shouldn't we enhance knowledge, learning, education and culture? Why shouldn't we have the best and highest theological schools? If only I am mistaken, then tell me. Are all these not in accordance with the (?Basic) Principles of Islam? Is not all this civilization and progress--electricity, television and radio--a product of the will of God almighty?

With the help of God, we will proceed in the light of our better, fraternal and Islamic understanding. We will follow without deviation the path of friendship and reconciliation in the world and of peace, progress, independence, justice and equality for all our friends and our people, and especially for the Islamic world. With the (?broad) and extended masses of Iran and Pakistan we will also build in our beloved country--Afghanistan--a society of justice, peace, independence, social justice, (?hospitality) and honor. And may God confer upon you success.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY PDRY'S 14 OCTOBER

LD061838 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, has stated that Democratic Yemen, which is proceeding along the road of scientific socialism, will continue to be a brilliant torch in the Arab world. He said: I hope Yemeni unity will be realized, that [word indistinct] will be eliminated and that Yemeni energies will be united against the colonialists and the imperialists. In an interview with 14 OCTOBER, which was published today, he said that Democratic Yemen is a revolutionary model to the Arab world and accordingly enjoys the respect and support of the world's progressive forces. He stressed the support of the Afghan party, government and people for the struggle of the Yemeni masses.

Referring to the Afghan revolution and the ground it has covered thus far, Babrak Karmal stressed that the Afghan revolution has succeeded in implementing public measures on the basis of the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee and its Politburo in all areas. He explained that democratic freedoms have been restored in the country after having been violated by Hafizollah Amin.

He added: We have released 15,000 prisoners. We have corrected the mistakes made in the agrarian reform experiments, particularly in matters concerning land ownership. He stressed the support given by the Afghan revolution to youth, women's and student organizations, which are provided with facilities to enable them to participate effectively in propagating the revolution's ideology among the masses. He explained that good relations exist with clergymen, who had been [word indistinct] to increase their effective role to stop misguided propaganda.

In his interview with 14 OCTOBER, Babrak Karmal referred to relations with Pakistan. He said that the Afghan revolutionary government's proposals had received no fraternal response; instead, Pakistan has continued to perform a hostile role against the revolution in Afghanistan.

In the press interview, Babrak Karmal praised Soviet assistance for Afghanistan. He said: We have succeeded in dealing shattering blows to reaction and imperialism with the assistance of our Soviet brothers.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the Soviet initiative of withdrawing a number of units which had been helping the Afghan people resist imperialist attacks and conspiracies had bean received with satisfaction in many quarters. What is more important, he said, is the fact that the Soviet forces will stay on temporarily until the undeclared imperialist war against Afghanistan has ended.

MEMBER OF MONGOLIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH KARMAL

LD031740 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at 1700 today received Bandzar, the political deputy of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Foreign Ministry for a courtesy call in the headquarters of the Revolution Council at Arg. 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, the political deputy of the Foreign Ministry and Mangalijabyn Dash, the ambassador of the MPR in Kabul were also present.

Meeting With Dost

LD031742 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received at 1500 at his office, Bandzar, the political deputy of the MPR Foreign Ministry, for a courtesy call. The political deputy of the Foreign Ministry and the ambassador of the MPRP in Kabul were also present at this meeting.

According to another report, 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, the political deputy of the DRA Foreign Ministry and Bandzar, the political deputy of the MPR Foreign Ministry at the head of the two countries delegations, discussed the situation in the world and in the region. They also discussed and exchanged views, in an atmosphere of complete friendship and sincerity, about the development and further strengthening of the friendly relations between the DRA and MPR in the Foreign Ministry building.

Scientific, Cultural Agreement

LD051800 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] In honor of Dambadarja, deputy foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian ambassador in Kabul has held a reception at his residence. Attending the reception were Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister; Fazel Rahim, the minister of agriculture and land reform; Mahmud Baryalai, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the commission for international relations; 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; other deputies of various ministries; high-ranking government officials; and the ambassadors of friendly countries.

A program for scientific and cultural cooperation between Afghanistan and Mongolia for 1980-81 was signed at the Foreign Ministry today by 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, deputy foreign minister for political affairs, and S. Dambadarja, Mongolian deputy foreign minister. A 5-year agreement on Afghan-Mongolian scientific and cultural cooperation was also (?initialed).

According to another report, a second round of discussions between the Afghan delegation, led by 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, and the Mongolian delegation, led by S. Dambadarja, was held this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides used this occasion to exchange views on matters of common interest and to study proposals for the further development of friendly relations.

Departure Statement

GF061743 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Mongolian Deputy Foreign Minister S. Dambadarja, who was in Kabul at the head of a delegation of an official and cordial visit at the invitation of the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Kabul for home today.

In a predeparture statement to a BAKHTAR correspondent at Kabul international airport, Dambadarja said his visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was fruitful and [word indistinct]. The primary purpose for the Mongolian delegation's visit to Kabul was to exchange views on further developing bilateral relations and other issues of mutual interest.

He added: The Mongolian party, people and government have supported the Sawr Revolution from its inception. Mongolia now welcomes the Sawr Revolution's new phase under Babrak Karmal's leadership and supports the measures the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan has implemented and is implementing to build a new society and achieve happiness for its people. Dambadarja said he hoped the Afghan people will succeed in achieving progress and prosperity for their country.

The Mongolian deputy foreign minister added: Sixty year have passed since the inception of the Mongolian revolution. During this period Mongolia has prospered, thanks to the support and backing of the Soviet Union and other progressive countries. The Afghan Revolution, which also enjoys the support of the friendly Soviet Union and other revolutionary and progressive countries, is also progressing successfully.

Communique on Visit

LD061952 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The following Afghan-Mongolian joint press communique has been issued: At the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government, a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] led by S. Dambadarja, the deputy foreign minister, paid an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan 2-6 July.

During its stay in Afghanistan, the delegation was received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council, and president of the DRA, to whom they conveyed the greetings of the MPR leadership. The Mongolian delegation also met with DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. Talks between the delegations of the DRA and MPR foreign ministries were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The sides discussed the progress of bilateral relations and major international issues of mutual interest and agreed that they will continue to exchange views on such matters whenever necessary.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the DRA and MPR, which has played a positive role in peace and stability in Asia and the world. The sides expressed their firm resolve for the further expansion and consolidation of close bilateral relations while using all possible means for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. Based on the above aims, a DRA-MPR cultural and scientific cooperation agreement was initialled and the program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for 1980-1981 was signed.

While exchanging views on the main international issues, the sides pointed out with satisfaction that the positions of the DRA and the MPR concerning the issues discussed are in complete agreement. The sides expressed their appreciation for the disinterested Soviet aid to the DRA in the effort to repel foreign armed aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the DRA and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution. The sides alluded to the importance of and urgent need for a political solution of the situation surrounding Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive and specific proposals of the DRA Government issued on 14 May 1980, and pointed out that this solution must be based on bilateral agreements for the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran and must include definite guarantees of the complete discontinuation and nonrepetition of aggression by imperialist and expansionist forces and their collaborators against Afghanistan, and the cessation and nonrepetition of all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the DRA.

The sides expressed hope that Pakistan and Iran will take positive steps in connection with the proposals of the DRA Government for a political solution to the situation. The decision of the Soviet Union and the complete agreement of the DRA Government regarding the withdrawal of some of the limited military contingents in Afghanistan, whose presence is unnecessary at present, was assessed as a fully judicious and constructive measure which is of immense international importance and which provides favorable conditions for a peaceful solution.

The sides expressed their profound desire for the continued struggle for peace and security for the sake of independence and social progress of nations in Asia and the world, as well as for a halt to the arms race, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and all manifestations of hegemonism.

The MPR Foreign Ministry delegation presented an invitation to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and president of the DRA, on behalf of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and on behalf of Jambyn Batmonh, the chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, which was accepted with thanks. The Mongolian delegation, on behalf of the MPR foreign minister, invited DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost to pay an official visit to Mongolia. This invitation was also accepted with thanks.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit of the MPR Foreign Ministry delegation to the DRA and stated that this visit has played a major role in the expansion of friendly relations and close cooperation between the DRA and the MPR.

SOVIET OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER

LD031745 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Engineer Nazar Mohammad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of public works, received at 0900 at his office Vladimir Ivanovich Konkin, the Soviet deputy chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and talked about matters of interest.

Meeting With Agriculture Minister

LD051846 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Fazel Rahim Momand, the minister of agriculture and land reform, today received in his office Vladimir Ivanovich Konkin, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, for a courtesy call.

At this meeting, matters regarding agriculture and future agricultural plans, as well as the training of skilled professional workers, were discussed.

TADZHIK SCIENCE ACADEMY DELEGATION PROMISES AID

GF061825 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Mukhamed Sayfitdinovich Asimov, president of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences, arrived in Kabul recently at the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Academy of Sciences.

In a meeting held with the participation of the scholars of the (Hazimiyah) Academy of Sciences, the two sides exchanged views on issues related to the method of scientific cooperation in the fields of social and natural sciences. In this regard, the Soviet side promised to grant scholarships to scientists of the Afghan Academy of Sciences and assured the Afghan side that it will send them scientific research materials such as chemical laboratories, industrial and medical [word indistinct] and language laboratories.

NEW MEASURES TO COUNTER SUBVERSION ANNOUNCED

LD061716 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The following is an announcement by the security authorities: Since a number of foreign counterrevolutionary elements, betrayers of the lives and property of our persecuted people and citizens, want to embark on destructive and savage activities and create an atmosphere of terror, repression and intimidation, several measures are being considered with a view to identifying and neutralizing the antirevolutionary activities of these chauvinist and imperialist spies and obedient servants and the sworn enemies of the people and their revolution, in order to hand them over to the legal authorities.

Therefore, we request all the respected citizens of Kabul and all noble compatriots who come to Kabul to have in their possession identification papers and to present them at control points to the responsible authorities who have been appointed for this purpose.

Those who do not possess identity cards will be taken by the officials to the appropriate police department for further investigation.

FARAH PROVINCE ORGANIZES TO RESIST 'U.S. imperialism'

LD042140 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] 'Abdol Qayum Nurzai, member of PDPA Central Committee and Revolution Council, yesterday attended a meeting held by the ulema, religious leaders and workers in Farah Province to establish and organize resistance groups.

In a speech about the goals of the glorious Sawr Revolution in its new stage, Qayum Narzai invited the participants to express their full support for the revolutionary government to safeguard the honor of the homeland and to support the gains of the Sawr Revolution, under the leadership of the PDPA, in its just and righteous struggle against imperialist aggression, in particular, U.S. imperialism.

Subsequently, the leaders of diferent tribes in Farah Province decided to form a committee to organize resistance groups in that province in order to maintain security day and night alongside the security forces and prevent the enemies of the Sawr Revolution from disrupting their peaceful daily lives.

The meeting was also attended by the provincial committee secretary, various central government officials and the governor of Farah Province.

COMMENTARY SCORES GUERRILLA LEADER HIKMATYAR

LD051918 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Recognize Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the Agent of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Gulbuddin Hikmatyar [a leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan (Hezb-e Eslami), who is the enemy of wisdom and knowledge, and his obedient mercenaries have set fire to our schools and mosques and have terrorized ulemas and religious leaders. You must remember his name. A major part of the savage and merciless assaults on our unfortunate land and on our persecuted people are organized by him. Hospitals, libraries [words indistinct] schools, mosques and houses have been burnt out and set on fire. Mothers shed tears for their persecuted and tortured children. Religious leaders, mullahs, juveniles, the elderly and even our small and innocent children are terrorized and drowned in blood by the acts of these savage, bloodthirsty and bestial bands.

The eyes of schoolchildren have been greatly harmed through the savage use of poisonous gas and they are suffering in other ways from these poisons. You must know that one of the persons truly responsible for all these subversions is Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the enemy of wisdom and knowledge and the bloodthirsty and [word indistinct] murderer, who is linked with U.S imperialism, China and the traitor As-Sadat. He calls himself an Afghan, but he is not; he is the true and loyal servant of imperialism. Whenever he is given orders by his imperialist masters, he implements them with great pleasure. He portrays himself as a Muslim and his so-called group is known as the Islamic Party of Afghanistan. But he is not Muslim nor is his party Islamic. There is not one order of Almighty God which Gulbuddin Hikmatyar has not violated.

We could call his party the party of the United States or the party of China. The traitor to Islam, As-Sadat, gives orders to Gulbuddin Hikmatyar: which place to turn, whom to kill savagely and how to hatch conspiracies against Afghanistan. His sinister and black hope is to bring about disruption in Afghanistan and to savagely murder our toiling compatriots every day in different parts of our country, and therefore to disrupt the peaceful life, order and stability of our country.

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar sends his photographs to Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] noble people, you shall recognize his foul face very well, the (?bloodstained) face of his bloodthirsty mercenary [words indistinct] who is the servant of imperialism. He does not think about the future of the people, but he will resort to any crime in order to attain his foul and ominous desires. But the day of judgment is arriving for Gulbuddin Hikmatyar and his band. No matter where or in which part of the world he lives, the courageous people of Afghanistan one day with all their hatred and wrath will find him and his criminal actions will be judged by the [word indistinct] court of the people.

PARTY OFFICIAL ATTENDS MEETING IN BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

GF061756 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjshiri, Politburo member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, yesterday attended a meeting of farmers, teachers, students and other toilers in the district of (Tarang), Badakhshan Province, in support of the new phase of the noble Sawr Revolution.

Dastagir Panjshiri welcomed the useful government measures in the light of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution. He said: The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under Babrak Karmal's leadership is fully aware of the needs of the Afghan people, especially those of the valiant inhabitants of Badakhshan Province, and will render all possible assistance to meet the needs of the province's citizens.

On behalf of the others, a number of farmers and notables pledged to make every sacrifice to defend the homeland's honor and the Sawr Revolution's gains.

DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS PALACE NATIONAL GUARD

LD041536 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Minister of Defense Brigadier General Mohammad Rafi', yesterday afternoon inspected the process of training for war at companies and units of the palace national guard.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that after the war training class, the minister of defense asked the soldiers for national liberation questions about the war training and political topics, and he was given satisfactory answers.

Subsequently, Brigadier General Rafi' inspected the dormitories and political teaching classes of the 2d and 3d companies of the national guard, and expressed his pleasure at their good organization and cleanliness.

DELEGATION OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS LEAVES FOR USSR

LD061542 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation composed of 88 religious leaders, ulema and notables of Kabul today left for the USSR to visit mosques, miscellaneous places and to hold meetings with Muslims of the USSR.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports from Kabul international airport that Hashmat Awrang, assistant chairman of the provincial party committee of Kabul; some officials of the provincial and municipal committees of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; and a representative of the international relations committee of the party's Central Committee saw off the delegation of religious leaders and ulema.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY DROP MINES ON MOUNTAIN PASSES

TA060638 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] In its campaign against the rebels in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is reported to have dropped thousands of anti-personnel mines in mountain passes to disrupt communications. According to a rebel spokesman, the movement of insurgents across the frontier from Pakistan has been severely disrupted. The mines are said to resemble stones, and the rebels are reported to have suffered casualties.

AFP Report

OW051503 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 5 (AFP)--Soviet helicopters dropped thousands of mines along the Pakistani border in Afghanistan's Konarha Province over the past two days in an attempt to cut off rebel communications, a spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan told AFP today.

The mines appear to have provoked a panic among Afghan resistance fighters, who have already suffered losses, according to initial reports reaching rebel organizations based at the Peshawar border post.

Movement of the insurgent fighters across the frontier in the Pakistani Tribal region have been largely paralyzed by the Soviet mines, the reports indicated.

"This is one of the worst situations we have faced so far. Our liaisons will be difficult until we find a way to get around the mines," the alliance spokesman said.

The rebels said that the mines, about 10 cm (four inches) in diameter, were difficult to distinguish from stones in the road. Some of them explode at the slightest shock, while others seem equipped with delayed detonation devices.

BBC REPORTS REPLACEMENT OF SOVIET FORCES

TA041620 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Jul 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] There have been further reports from the Afghan capital, Kabul, that some Soviet units equipped with heavy weapons are being withdrawn, and are being replaced by more mobile forces capable of carrying on a guerrilla war. The BBC Delhi correspondent says diplomats in the Afghan capital expect a new Soviet drive against Afghan rebels is likely to begin after the Olympic games in Moscow, and he says it looks as though the Soviet troops are preparing for a long stay with six-story buildings being put up in Kabul for Soviet families.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS ARRIVAL OF ELITE SOVIET TROOPS

LD051002 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Jul 80 p 1

["Red Army Elite in Kabul," by Bruce Loudon in New Delhi]

[Text] Commando units of the Red Army, specially trained in guerrilla warfare, were last night reported to be fanning out from Kabul in what appears to be a major new offensive designed to end the anti-communist resistance by the Muslim mojahedin movement.

Travellers arriving in New Delhi said the commandos, air-lifted into Kabul over the past few days, have been seen on the streeets in jeeps and armoured personnel carriers.

The travellers described the commandos as being obviously different from the Russian troops already deployed in Afghanistan.

"They're younger and tougher-looking: They're clearly in much better physical shape than the normal Russian soldiers. Their uniforms are smarter and better-fitting: They are obviously the tough guys."

Reports from Kabul say that in a three-day period this week between 25 and 30 huge Soviet cargo aircraft landed at the city's international airport.

Some aircraft were carrying new weapons and equipment, but others were carrying men. Military sources say the average Soviet transport aircraft can carry about 120 men.

One report from Kabul speaks of 20 military trucks packed with newly-arrived soldiers driving away from Kabul airport, while 50 trucks were seen during the same period leaving with war material.

The new infusion of men and equipment follows Moscow's announcement of a "partial withdrawal" from Afghanistan.

Authoritative sources in Kabul conclude that the Russian leaders lied to President Giscard d'Estaing of France and others in asserting that they have reduced the number of men in Afghanistan.

"The Soviets are readjusting the composition of their forces not reducing their strength," one source said.

American surveys suggest that perhaps 5,000 Russian soldiers have been withdrawn from Afghanistan, together with something like 100 tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

What seems clear now is that the soldiers who have left, and the equipment which has been withdrawn, has been found unsuitable for guerrilla warfare.

The commandos who have arrived in Afghanistan are believed to have been undergoing strenuous training in Tashkent.

Long Stay

There are also new reports which indicate the extent to which the Russians are "digging in" in Afghanistan and preparing for a long stay. Large-scale building construction is going on at Khayr Khana, the main Soviet base in the foot hills on the outskirts of Kabul. And, apartment blocks for officers are being hurriedly erected at Microrgyon, near the Soviet Embassy.

The landing area at Kabul airport is being widened, lengthened and reinforced and the roads north from Kabul to the Soviet border is being improved.

New Force's Role

Early Offensive

Clare Hollingworth, defence correspondent, writes: Western intelligence sources estimate that some 6,000 of the 10,000 Russian troops who make up the new counter-insurgency division in Afghanistan are already in the country for acclimatisation in readiness for an early series of attacks on the guerrilla bases throughout the country.

Intelligence sources anticipate that the new troops will attempt to drive the Afghan guerrillas towards the mountains in the centre of the country. This will render insurgent communications and supplies an even greater problem to the Afghan loyalists than they are now.

It is also likely that attacks will be launched against guerrilla bands to the northeast of the Hindu Kush.

The new force provides renewed confirmation that Moscow's claim was pure propaganda.

The Russians have only withdrawn units for which they had no operational requirements, such as anti-tank and anti-missile units together with tanks and heavy artillery.

HENG SAMRIN GOVERNMENT OF KAMPUCHEA RECOGNIZED

BK071240 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] India has recognized the Kampuchean Government headed by Heng Samrin. This was announced by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in the Lok Sabha today. Making a statement before the house, which took up the debate on the demands of his ministry, Mr Rao said diplomatic relations will be established immediately with the government of Phnom Penh.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN, PRC

BK040951 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The report of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1979-80 says that India will endeavor to carry further the dialogue with Pakistan for an all-round improvement in the bilateral relations as provided in the Simla Agreement. Saying that India is not insensitive to Pakistan's concern over the developments in the region, the report warns that the moves by China, the United States and others to assist Pakistan in increasing its military capability can convert the Subcontinent into a theater of great power concentration and can threaten the security of India.

The report describes the developments in Afghanistan as of serious concern for India and expresses the hope that Soviet forces will withdraw from there.

About India's relations with other countries, the report says both India and China have expressed their desire to improve relations on the basis of five principles.

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS GANDHI ON AFGHANISTAN

LD041638 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Stuttgart--The Soviet Union would be glad if it were able to withdraw from Afghanistan without losing face. This is the assessment Indian Premier Indira Gandhi arrived at after her talks with the Soviet leadership. In an interview with STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN (Saturday edition), she voiced the view that the Soviet Union, on account of the American bases in Somalia and Kenya as well as the American influence in Pakistan and formerly in Iran, felt itself "encircled." Furthermore, the friendship between the PRC and the United States represented a "trauma" for the Kremlin leadership.

In its incursion into Afghanistan, the Soviet Union did not have expansionism in mind. Mrs Gandhi expressed her conviction that the Soviet Union was obsessed with the idea of preventing the Americans from marching into Afghanistan and thus marching toward the Soviet borders. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union did not expect such a reaction from the countries of the Western and Third worlds.

Mrs Gandhi expressed the conviction that the Afghan resistance fighters operating from Pakistan received American arms via Arab countries. "This is dangerous," she emphasized.

The Indian prime minister considers "unrealistic" proposals to neutralize Afghanistan or the Cuban head of state Fidel Castro's recommendation to hold direct negotiations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

CRUDE, DIESEL OIL IMPORTS FROM USSR INCREASED

BK041015 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Commerce Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee told the Lok Sabha today that an agreement has been reached for import of crude and high-speed diesel from the Soviet Union. The agreement also envisages export of rice from India. This is over and above the provision made in the trade plan with that country for 1980, he added.

The Minister said negotiations are continuing for concluding a trade agreement with the Soviet Union for 1981-85. He said the agreement is expected to be signed some time later this year.

Mukherjee also informed the house that the government is considering the report of an expert committee on simplifying and streamlining export procedures.

PAPER NOTES UPCOMING U.S. DECISION ON NUCLEAR FUEL

BK041537 Madras THE HINDU in English 21 Jun 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Tarapur and the U.S. Congress"]

[Text] The decision as to whether or not India will get the next shipment of enriched uranium fuel for the Tarapur powerplant is once again in the hands of the U.S. Congress. It is in fact a repetition of what happened in 1978. If there is any difference between now and 1978, it is that Mr. Carter is a much weaker president and the present opposition within Congress is a much stronger one, speaking in political terms. It seems that this time around the hawks who use the fear of proliferation as an excuse to curb even the entirely legitimate and peaceful application of nuclear technology by developing countries such as India have joined a number of well-meaning liberals in both houses of Congress in their bid to thwart Mr. Carter's move to unfreeze the Tarapur fuel supply.

The White House, the State Department bureaucracy and members of Congress all know that India has no intention of acceding to the plainly discriminatory provisions of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] or to the even more one-sided fullscope safeguards contained in the U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act [NNPA] of 1978. They know, too, that despite the chronic and unconscionable delays in supplying Tarapur's needs (and these have seriously affected not only power generation schedules but also the overall atomic energy programme), India has for its part abided by every comma in the agreement. It has not tried to reprocess the spent fuel which is piling up at Tarapur, nor has it tried to obtain fuel from other sources.

If India has not exploited U.S. prevarications on the question of actual supplies of the fuel for abrogating the agreement so that it can take an entirely new course, thus freeing Tarapur from its dependence on that country, that is because it still believes Indo-U.S. cooperation can survive the current disagreements over ends and means. The U.S. obsession over nuclear proliferation seems pointless because the cure for the "ill" does not lie in the one-sided and unacceptable solution provided by the NPT and the NNPA.

Congressmen and senators who make it their mission to impose their brand of nuclear discipline on India (and India alone) while winking, or conniving, at the attempts of many other countries to proceed straight towards nuclear weaponry--Pakistan, China, South Africa and Israel being some of them--are barking up the wrong tree. What they must consider is not merely how valuable India is to the U.S. politically at this time (as the President and State Department are urging them to do) but whether by casting a vote against Tarapur they are really advancing the cause of true non-proliferation or are just chasing a shadow.

BILL ON PRESIDENT's POWERS IN ASSAM PASSED

BK051307 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The Lok Sabha has passed a special bill seeking to confer on the president the powers of the Assam legislature to make laws. Home Minister Zail Singh assured the house that there will be no misuse of the bill and it will be used only in case of a contingency.

The home minister said a consultative committee of MP's for Assam will be set up.

Opposition members earlier criticised the bill on the ground that it is against the laws and principles of democracy and gives the executive unlimited powers.

Bill on Essential Services

BK051001 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The Lok Sabha today passed a bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services in Assam. The house rejected all the amendments moved by the opposition. The bill replaces an ordinance promulgated earlier.

Replying to the points raised by members during the clause by clause consideration of the bill, Minister of State for Home Affairs Yogendra Makwana assured the house that the provisions of the bill will not be misued by the government. He also said Parliament will have occasions to consider notifications issued by the state government declaring some services as essential under the provisions of the bill.

The house also adopted a resolution approving a notification of the Assam government declaring the services in connection with the production, supply and distribution of water and electricity to be essential services. The notification was issued on the 7th of April.

The Lok Sabha also took up for consideration a bill to confer on the president the powers of the legislature of Assam to make laws.

Moving the bill, Home Minister Giani Zail Singh said that a 45-member consulative committee of MP's will be set up on Assam. He also said it is a normal practice to delegate on the president legislative powers of state assemblies whenever the states come under president's rule.

Opposing the bill, Mukund Amandal, Communist Party of India-Marxist, said the bill gives unlimited powers to the executive to enact legislation bypassing Parliament. (Bapu Saheb Parulekar), Bharatiya Janata Party, said the bill is against all democratic norms and principles. The discussion continues.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS INDIA-CHINA BORDER ISSUE

BK041207 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Commentary by S. Vishram of Deccan HERALD]

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao did well in assuring Parliament on Wednesday [2 July] that no decision on the boundary question with China would be taken without consulting Parliament or having a national debate. Such a reassurance was necessary because the events of 1962 and the subsequent strains in India-China relations have left a trail of bitterness in the country which can be erased only through a cautious building up of public opinion in favor of a settlement.

The minister's statement was occasioned by a calling attention motion on the latest suggestion for solving the boundary question made by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping in an interview to an Indian journalist on June 21. Deng offered a package plan under which both countries could make concessions--India accepting the line of actual control in the Aksai Chin in the western sector in return for the Chinese acceptance of the McMahon line in the eastern sector. India has no reason to be either highly enthused or unduly pessimistic about the package plan which, as the minister rightly pointed out, is not entirely new. The proposal has been in the air in one form or the other for over 2 decades. Put simply, what Deng's package plan boils down to is this: India must totally resile from the position it has adopted on the boundary question all these years as far as the Chinese annexation of the Aksai Chin is concerned and additionally be beholden to Beijing for returning to India in the eastern sector what rightfully belongs to her. This is the reason why Narasimha Rao made it clear that the Government of India has never accepted the premise on which the package plan is based, namely that the Chinese side are making a concession in the eastern sector by giving up territory which they allege is illegally incorporated into India.

Though the premise is not acceptable, Rao has not rejected the suggestion out of hand nor indicated the remote possibility of its being accepted. All that he has permitted himself to say by way of reaction to the proposal is that India would welcome the prospect of the eastern sector being settled without any particular difficulty. India has always held that a settlement of the border question is central to the normalisation and development of relations. However, according to the official Chinese news agency XINHUA, which follows Deng's offer, until the boundary question is settled, both sides can maintain the status quo along the border while simultaneously developing friendly cooperation in all fields. The acceptance of this suggestion would necessitate a complete reversal of the Indian stand which has been sanctified by a parliamentary pledge that normalisation of relations is conditional on the vacation of Chinese aggression. This is the reason why Narasimha Rao has said that ways other than the package solution suggested by the Chinese Government could prove more effective.

While the boundary problem is undoubtedly of crucial significance for India, it is not the only irritant which has inhibited the normalization process so far. India cannot conceive of the development of relations independent of consideration of several allied issues which have bedevilled relations. There is, for instance, the question of the Chinese acceptance of the status of Sikkim. There is also the Chinese attitude and approach to the growth and consolidation of India's ties with Bhutan and Nepal. And more importantly, despite the Chinese disclaimers, India is yet to be convinced that China has ceased encouraging hostiles of India's northeastern region. India public opinion has also been highly incensed at the virtual ceding of Indian territory by Pakistan to China to enable the later to build a highway across the Karakorum Range. These are all matters which would need to be resolved satisfactorily before the normalization process gathers significance. It needs to be remembered, however, that the latest suggestion comes at a time when both India and China regard the atmosphere as slightly more favorable for evolving a framework for negotiations.

At the Belgrade meeting last month between Mrs Gandhi and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, the need for improved bilateral relations was stressed by both. This was followed by the visit to China of India External Affairs Secretary Eric Gonsalves for talks with the Chinese vice foreign minster on many aspects of India-China relations. The fact, therefore, that both China and India have again begun to come to grips with the border issue can be justifiably welcomed as a positive step forward. Progress in this regard is bound to be slow. But that is no reason why the two countries should not go ahead in search of a solution within the framework of the five principles of peaceful co-existence consistent with national honor and interest on both sides. After all, there is acceptance on both sides that improvement of relations would enable both countries to exercise positive influence in world affairs and Asian affairs in particular.

AFP CITES PLAN TO LEAD PEACE BRIGADE TO AFGHANISTAN

BK031651 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Jul (AFP)--Pakhtoon leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known in India as the "frontier Gandhi," is planning to lead a "peace brigade" to Afghanistan to usher in peace in that country, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported today.

Mr Ghaffar Khan, 93, a Pakistani national who has been in self-exile in Afghanistan, arrived in India about two months ago for treatment of arthritis. He has been visiting his old friend and a Gandhian disciple, Acharya Vinobha Bhave, in his village retreat in Bihar for the last two days.

PTI reports from Bihar said the "peace brigade" idea was given to Mr Ghaffar Khan by Mr Bhave and the former readily accepted it. Mr Bhave stressed to his guest that "non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi still remains a great force, "according to PTI. The reports did not say when Mr Ghaffar Khan would launch his "peace brigade" or who would man it.

The Pakhtoon leader, who was associated with Mahatma Gandhi and India's freedom movement, opted for Pakistan during the partition of the subcontinent in 1947. His sympathies for an independent "Pakhtoonistan" for the Pakhtoon tribes of Pakistan brought him into conflict with successive Pakistani governments and he was gaoled several times. Mr Ghaffar Khan, who was in Afghanistan during the Soviet invasion, supported the Soviet military presence by saying it was provoked by the armed intrusion of rebels from Pakistan.

SHIA CONVENTION BEGINS IN ISLAMABAD 4 JULY

BK051051 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The 2-day Shia convention began in Islamabad yesterday. The first day's convention was presided over by Mufti Jaffar Hussain.

Outbreak of Violence

BK061048 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] It has been officially stated in Rawalpindi that an excited mob, which had participated in the Shia convention in Islamabad yesterday, resorted to throwing stones and using sharp-edged weapons, resulting in 1 person killed and 14 others, including policemen, injured in the incident. All the injured persons were taken to hospitals for treatment.

A press note issued on behalf of the Rawalpindi administration stated that the furious mob damaged several private properities and set fire to a police tent. According to the pressnote, a mob of about 15,000 persons gathered in Islamabad yesterday, apparently to attend the Shia convention. The convention was organized despite repeated government assurances that there would be no interference in anyone's belief, nor would a particular community be imposed upon another. The government has allowed the Shia community to take whatever measures they choose to collect, organize and disburse the optional portion of the zakat and set up their own organizations for this purpose. The government also announced that a committee would be set up consisting of Shia and Sunni ulemas so that they can present joint recommendations to streamline the zakat and usher [Islamic agricultural tax] ordinance.

The press note said that Shia leaders at the 2-day convention delivered extremely objectionable and inciting speeches and a demonstration was held at the end of the convention. Earlier, the Shia leaders had given assurances that no demonstration would be held. The demonstrators shouted objectionable slogans. Minister for Religious Affairs Mahmud A. Haroon met with the Shia leaders to hear their demands and promised they would be sent to the president and gave assurances that the government would consider them soon.

The press note added that soon after Mahmud A. Haroon's departure, the mob resorted to violence and started pelting stones, thus damaging private property. The police were strictly directed not to intervene so long as the people remained peaceful. Therefore, it tried to prevent the mob from hooliganism. In response, the mob attacked the police with knives, daggers, mattocks and firearms. Some of the policemen were injured. Thus, they had to resort to using teargas. One person was hit in the forehead by a teargas shell and later died in the hospital. The situation was brought under control late in the evening.

The press note stated that the government hopes that wisdom will prevail and religious issues be solved according to the accepted Islamic principle of brotherhood. The government's door is always open for the holding of talks in this regard.

AFP Report

BK061159 Hong Kong AFP in English 1153 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 6 July (AFP)--The army was called in following Pakistan's biggest-ever "sit-in" today by thousands of minority sect Shi'ite Muslims to press their demands for separate laws suiting their beliefs.

Yesterday one person was killed and more than a dozen were injured here when police fired in the air and used tear gas to disperse thousands of Shi'ites, according to eyewitness reports.

Hoisting green and black flags, militant Shi'ites were freely strolling inside the official buildings here they encircled last night and the troops called in today were cautiously watching the situation.

At the conclusion of their two-day convention held in violation of Pakistan's martial law, thousands of Shi'ite Muslims surrounded the central secretariat buildings where offices of all ministries are located.

After the clash yesterday, which left at least one dead and several injured, police allowed the emotionally charged crowd's assembly there.

Authorities today reinforced police and security forces, and the entire area has now been encircled by the army.

The press has been barred, along with everyone else, from crossing the barbed wire strung around the secretariat.

Soldiers armed with automatic rifles were guarding the roads and streets leading to the Shi'ite's assembly point.

The militant Shi'ites, who refused to vacate the area until their demands were met, were invited by the government to send a delegation for negotiations.

Although the authorities described the situation as "under control," observers said that this was the biggest anti-government protest in the past three years of military rule by General Zia, and the situation in the federal capital was extremely tense. However, no action has been taken so far by the army for fear of massive bloodshed.

Today's round of talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the home minister and Shi'ite leaders was the second within 24 hours. When yesterday's talks failed, participants in the convention become violent.

The talks being held today were considered important to break the stalemate.

Haq Meeting With Leaders

BK061726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the religious faith of every citizen of Pakistan will be fully respected and fiqh [religious rule] of one sect will not be imposed on another.

He reiterated his earlier assurance after hearing the point of view of the Shi'ite delegation which met him at his invitation at the chief martial law secretariat in Rawalpindi today. The delegation was headed by Mufti Jaffar Hussain. Other members of the delegations were Maulana Syed Gulab Shah, Maulana Syed Safdar Hussain Najdi, Lt Col (retired) Syed Fida Hussain Naqbi, and advocate Syed Shabir Hussain.

Allaying the apprehension of the Shi'ite leaders, the president said that he stood by his earlier commitment to the Shi'ite community and would take necessary steps to honor it in letter and spirit. The president added that if any law, ordinance or act repugnant to the spirit of his assurance had been enforced, necessary amendments would be made to bring it in line with the point of view of fiqh jaffaria [Muslim sect] for Shi'ites. He also assured that while framing laws in future, due regard will be given for fiqh jaffaria for the Shi'ites. Necessary legislation to this effect would be made by 15 September this year.

Mr Jaffar Hussain thanked the president for reiterating his position and promised to advise the Shi'ites gathered at Islamabad to return to their respective homes.

Federal Minister for Religious Affairs and Interior Mahmud A. Haroon, the administrator general of Zakat, the education secretary and the interior secretary were also present during the meeting.

HAQ SPEAKS ON PRESS CENSORSHIP, MARTIAL LAW

BK070531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan is entering a new era in which it, for the first time as an independent nation, has made an effort to put its basic ideology into practice. He was addressing a dinner given in his honor by the newspaper editors council in Islamabad last night. He said that certain forces both inside and outside the country are not happy with our march toward this goal and are making efforts to involve us in various superfluous problems. He emphasized that every individual in the nation should support and cooperate with each other to foil the intentions of these elements--it is not just the duty of the government to work for the development of the country and the nation.

He pointed out that journalists have an important role in this regard. They are not only the fourth pillar of the country but are also the fourth wheel of the car: It is very difficult to move forward without their cooperation. Journalistic cooperation has become especially important during this critical period of time when the regional situation is gradually becoming complicated.

The president referred to government efforts to develop healthy, constructive and patriotic journalism in the country. He said that though we have imposed restrictions on politics and politicians, the newspapers have been allowed to criticize government policies. He said newspaper editors should review the activities of certain newspapers misusing this freedom.

The president said that censorship has been imposed to achieve certain ends just as martial law had been imposed to achieve a major national objective. He said that he was aware of the complaints about the censorship and that the government was making efforts to relax the censorship restrictions. The Ministry of Information has issued several directives and we will see to it that the censorship does not become a shield for the corrupt and inefficient officers and anti-national elements.

The president categorically stated that both martial law and censorship are tentative measures and they will be withdrawn sooner or later. He said that democracy and the freedom of expression, not martial law and censorship, is our goal. Democracy and freedom of expression will help in stabilizing and making prosperious the country and the nation. The president expressed happiness over the agreement reached by the Ministry of Information and the Pakistan newspaper editors council on a code of conduct. He said that press benches are yet to be set up in four provinces but he hoped that the difficulties faced in this regard will soon be overcome.

The president then referred to different problems faced by the press and journalists. Efforts, he said, are being made to attain self-sufficiency in newsprint production and that permission has been given to liberally import newsprint. He said that he will advise the Ministry of Information to recommend a reasonable increase in advertisement rates so that the financial burden of the newspapers will be reduced.

Referring to the wage board award [of newspaper employees and journalists], he said that this was introduced following consultation and agreement with the newspaper industry and therefore it is the responsibility of the newspaper industry to bear the increased additional financial burden. The president exchanged views with the newspaper editors and proposed that such meetings should be held either every 3 or 6 months.

Earlier, president of the Pakistan editors council (Z.A. Suleri) in his laudatory address expressed the view that even under restrictions during the transtional period, a system might be evolved which could help in developing democratic activities. He demanded that an official announcement be made implementing the press code of conduct. He said that responsible editors and journalists will ever desire to [words indistinct] national ideologies in the name of journalistic freedom.

Later a brief question and answer session between the president and the editors was held.

HAQ INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING RELATIONS WITH U.S.

BK031616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed the hope that relations between Pakistan and the United States will continue to grow both at the governmental and popular levels. He conveyed this while addressing a reception hosted by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hum[illegible] in Islamabad today on the occasion of 204th independence anniversary of the United States.

The president said that though Pakistan has joined the nonaligned movement, we will continue our efforts to further develop relations with the United States.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES, VISITS REFUGEE CAMP

BK031625 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Jung Rana, currently visiting Pakistan, arrived in Peshawar this morning for a brief visit. Later, he went to see a tent village of Afghan refugees near Peshawar.

Talking to refugees, the Nepalese foreign secretary said he has come to Pakistan to exchange views with the Pakistani authorities on the Afghanistan situation. He said he wished an early return of Afghan refugees to their homes where they can live according to their belief.

News Conference

BK041029 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Pakistan and Nepal have decided to hold regular periodic consultations on bilateral, regional and international matters. This was stated by Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Jung Rana while talking to newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon before his departure for Lahore on a day's visit to the provincial capital. He said both Pakistan and Nepal have realized that what has happened in Afghanistan was a very serious matter and have called for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis. He said Nepal would provide humanitarian assistance within its means to the Afghan refugees who had taken shelter in Afghanistan. In reply to a question he said his talks with Pakistan Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha mainly centered around bilateral, regional and international matters. He added that both Pakistan and Nepal were tied together by close bonds of traditional friendship.

Earlier he held the third and final round of talks with the Pakistani foreign secretary in Islamabad this morning. Radio Pakistan's representative understands that Pakistan and Nepal were actively considering ways and means to expand their cooperation in the fields of mutual trade and tourism.

Departure for Dacca

BK061559 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana has said at the end of his visit to Pakistan that he is fully satisfied with his talks with the Pakistani authorities. Talking to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN at Karachi airport prior to his departure for Dacca, he said that the purpose of his visit was to hold discussions on bilateral matters and regional issues. He said that during the talks, possible areas of economic cooperation between the two countries were also explored. He said that there are bright prospects for expanding bilateral trade between the two countries. He added that he has invited the Pakistan foreign secretary to visit Nepal.

Earlier, the Nepalese foreign secretary visited and laid flowers at the Quade-Azam's shrine. He also visited the exhibition center of the export development bureau and the national museum.

OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR CALLS ON HAQ 3 JULY

BK031725 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Outgoing Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan Sarvar Azimov called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was also present on the occasion.

LAWYERS BOYCOTT COURTS IN PROTEST AGAINST HAQ DECREE

BK051137 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 5 July (AFP)--Pakistani lawyers boycotted the courts here today in protest against the recent constitutional amendments decreed by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq depriving the high courts of the powers to review decisions of the martial law tribunals.

The protest came on the third anniversary of the martial law imposed by General Zia on July 5, 1977, which deposed the civilian government of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, who was later executed for abetting a political murder.

Black flags were hoisted by the protesting lawyers outside the court premises. They also held a general body meeting at the Karachi Bar Association, calling for abolition of martial law and return to democratic rule by holding general elections. The meeting also demanded annulment of the constitutional amendment, which according to them has destroyed the independence of the judiciary and the supremacy of law in the country.

A heavy police contingent surrounded the city court premises, but no incidents occurred.

This is the second time since last month that lawyers have struck to protest against the amendments which were upheld by the Sino high court about two weeks ago. The Baluchistan High Court, based in the western town of Quetta, has, however, ruled that the amendments made by President Ziaul Haq were ultra vires of the Constitution.

The issue was now likely to go to the Supreme Court of Pakistan for a final decision, observers noted.

AFP: SEVEN AFGHAN OLYMPIC WRESTLERS FLEE TO PAKISTAN

OW062040 Hong Kong AFP in English 2032 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 6 (AFP)--Seven wrestlers from Afghanistan's Olympic team have fled to Pakistan rather than go to Moscow, a spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said.

The wrestlers from the 11-strong Afghan wrestling team reached here Sunday after a three-day march, according to the spokesman.

Their captain, Najdaf Ali, who has won several times in international competition and who was affiliated secretely with the Jami'a-e Eslami Mojahedin movement for 14 months, said he had "tried several times to join the rebellion with his teammates, mainly on foreign trips, but that (the authorities) did not trust us and even kept us in a special training camp.

"They did not let us leave to see our families and Sultan Ali Keshtmand, the vice prime minister, came to tell us that we must answer questions on Afghanistan in Moscow and say that all was well and that the people were happy."

"We had already received our uniforms and even 200 dollars of pocket money and were set to leave for Moscow Wednesday, July 2. We fled the night before to serve Islam and our Muslim nation," the wrestler said.

A member of the volleyball team, Abul Kadir Arghandiwal, arrived here last week, seven Olympic basketball players two weeks ago, and the football team two months ago, making the wrestlers the fourth sport with representatives fleeing to Pakistan rather than compete in Moscow.

POLITICIAN URGES HAQ TO HOLD ELECTIONS

BK031655 Hong Kong AFP in English 1347 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 3 July (AFP)--A senior rightwing politician and supporter of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has urged him to hold general elections and restore representative government in the country.

The appeal comes on the eve of the third anniversary of General Zia's military regime.

In a letter to General Zia, Mian Tufail Mohammad, chief of the defunct Jam'iat-e Islami Party, called for an end to the ban on political activities and parties in force since October 16 last year, the lifting of press censorship and restoration of the powers of the higher judiciary.

Mian Tufail Mohammad, whose party participated in coalition government headed by President Zia last year, warned that continued suspension of the unanimously acclaimed 1973 constitution would seriously endanger national unity and security.

He said the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had brought a hostile superpower to the doorstep of Pakistan, necessitating national unity under a representative government.

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN IRON ORE SUPPLY--Liberia will supply 1.7 million tons of high quality iron ore for the Pakistan steel mills under a 6-year agreement signed in Karachi 1 July. The first shipment is expected to reach Karachi by November this year. The Pakistan steel mills have signed similar agreements with Canada, Australia, Brazil and India. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 2 Jul 80 BK]

GASTROENTERITIS IN KARACHI--Karachi, 3 July (AFP)--An outbreak of gastroenteritis has killed at least 13 persons--10 of them children--in Karachi since yesterday, Health Department sources said here today. The epidemic, caused by the contamination of drinking water with sewage in a local slum area, was earlier suspected to be cholera. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT 3 Jul 80 BK]

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

BK041536 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bulgaria's First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Georgi Vutev called on Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa today. Vutev, who is the leader of the three-member Bulgarian delegation, arrived in Katmandu yesterday.

Nepal and Bulgaria signed a trade and payments agreement in Katmandu today replacing a similar agreement concluded between the two countries on 8 October (?1959). The agreement was signed by Minister of State for Industry and Commerce Ram Prashad Rajbahak on behalf of his majesty's government and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Georgi Vutev on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

According to a press release, the present agreement was concluded on the understanding between the two governments that the trade and payments agreement reflected the need of the present day international economic and trade relation and will at the same time increase the volume of trade between the two countries. One of the main features of the present agreement is that trade between the two countries shall be based, as far as possible, on the principle of equilibrium. The most favored nation, treatment will, according to the agreement, be granted in all matters relating to conduct of trade between the two countries.

Departure of Delegation

BK051524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of Bulgaria Georgi Vutev left Katmandu today at the end of a 3-day visit. Minister of State for Industry and Commerce Dr Ram Prashad Rajbahak saw him off at the Tribhuvan international airport.

Talking to Rashtriya Samachar Samiti before his departure, Vutev said a delegation comprising of experts in industry and trade would visit Nepal next November to discuss joint ventures in a more specific manner.

According to the joint press release issued this afternoon, the objective of the visit of the Bulgarian delegation was to renew old friendly contacts between the two countries and to conclude and sign a new trade and payments agreement between the two countries and also explore further the possibilities of expansion of trade and close economic cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR JAPAN, OHIRA FUNERAL

BK061617 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi left Katmandu today for Japan to represent Nepal at the memorial services for former Japanese Prime Minister Mr Masayoshi Ohira.

Prior to his departure, Mr Shahi told Rashtriya Samachar Samiti that while in Japan he would hold talks on friendly relations and matters of bilateral interest as well as international issues with prominent leaders of various countries.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Transfer of Hostages

LD061028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1002 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued a statement today with regard to the continued transfer of the hostage spies as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: We hereby inform the noble and heroic Iranian nation that, in view of the military aggression by the world-devouring America on our country and its satanic plots against the lives of the hostage spies, we have decided to transfer them to different parts of the country in order to have them under the control of the nation, until such time when their final fate is decided by the Islamic Majles.

While expressing our thanks to our brothers and self-sacrificing Corps of Revolution Guards and for the unreserved support by our heroic and martyr-giving people, who have managed to foil the(?plots) staged by the world devourers, we announce that, in continuing our policy, we shall pursue these transfers. Consequently, we have transferred the hostages in the three towns of Arak, Mahallat and Najafabad to other sites.

In conclusion, we express our gratitude for the efforts made by our dear Corps of Revolution Guards and the revolutionary people of the three cities who demonstrated the utmost cooperation with the students dispatched to guard the spies.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

Efforts to Kill Shah

LD052138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We now draw your attention to our commentary on Carter's actions to murder the deposed shah. ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported from Cairo that the deposed shah today underwent yet another operation, lasting 2 hours. Of course, if we really want to know the reasons behind this chain of operations and the newly created illnesses which every day afflict the shah, we surely must search for their roots elsewhere and establish a link to the currect situation in the White House.

Carter, whose actions against Iran were abortive and who was not able to use the hostage issue to agitate U.S. public opinion to create a desirable climate for reelection, is now, at the conclusion of his term of office, confronted with a deep issue which is directly related to his actions of the last 8 months. He is now unavoidably forced to follow a path exactly contrary to his previous path. Following the revolutionary action of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, Carter, without having considered the consequences of his actions, embarked upon a severe propaganda campaign against Iran. This action resulted in the creation of very high anti-Iranian feelings among Americans, which led to many unfortunate events. We witnessed how the fighting Iranian students were attacked in the United States, and what harrasing actions were taken against Irianians residing in the United States. During demonstrations in the United States against the people of Iran, a comprehensive propaganda campaign was used to create a hostile climate and to impress the simple Americans.

U.S. officials went so far as to encourage a number of U.S. pilots who had served during the Vietnam war to express their readiness to bomb Iran. Various allegations were made against the people of Iran by the Americans. During this period, and despite anti-American feelings among Iranians, the people of the United States were not subjected to a single insult. Nor were the few hundred Americans living in Iran.

By increasing anti-Iranian propaganda and agitating the American people against Iran, Carter thought he could create a suitable situation for himself and promote his chances of reelection in the forthcoming U.S. presidential election despite his lack of popularity. Yet, he did not consider the fact that if the climate of agitation he had created continued to grow, the American people would naturally become inclined toward the Republicans. If a Republican president is elected--a party whose members are famous for their offensive attitudes--the internal situation in the United States, which is now very grave and which requires calm and stability, will move quickly toward disintegration. Carter, who as in the past always learns of his mistake too late, has discovered a grave situation regarding the public opinion polls on who stands the best chance of becoming the next president. He has learned that his rival, Ronald Reagan, the Republican nominee, has overtaken him and is at least 20 percent more popular with the American people. Carter is confronted with an issue which must be brought under control as soon as possible. Meanwhile, a solution must be found for the hostage issue to stop Reagan from being elected as president.

Carter's previous efforts, such as military aggression, economic sanctions and various and colorful mediators, did not bring a positive answer to force the Iranian people to free the hostages. Carter, who believes his chances lie only in success in freeing the hostages, believes that if he is able to free his spies from their captivity at the hands of the Iranian people, he will have increased his chances of reelection by 100 percent and will have freed the United States from the evil of crazy Republican supporters.

Yet how can Carter achieve this hard goal, a goal which will present many dangers to him. The simplest way to settle the issue would have been to return the shah to the Iranian people. With such action all of Carter's problems would have been over. However, there is the question of how such an action would be viewed by other U.S. servants throughout the world. What credibility would those servants attach to White House promises of support? Would not such an action endanger U.S. interests in the world, particularly in the Middle East? It definitely would. Carter thought wisely and reviewed all aspects of the issue after all this unnecessary tumult. He found the best way of releasing himself from his commitment to the deposed shah, this sinister and gloomy element, and thus with peaceful thought asked the Iranians to release his spies. [sentence as heard] Of course, to close the mouths of other U.S. servants, the creation of assorted illnesses and operation after operation could be the best solution to the problem and a very good excuse. Moreover, Carter would have a sound basis for rejecting claims that he had been negligent or remiss in protecting his servants.

Carter has embarked upon this program and has taken the initial steps to implement it, ordering a plot to finish Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. He is certain that no one will search for the person responsible for the death of a person with cancer. Yet Carter is again, as in the past, committing a mistake. He is not aware that the murdering of the deposed shah in Cairo will never solve his problem. Carter's fate, together with the fate of his spies, will be determined only by the Islamic consultative assembly of Iran.

It goes without saying that the people of Iran, at the unequivocal order of their leader, Imam Khomeyni, will endorse their elected representatives' decision, providing that the wealth of the people of Iran plundered by the Pahlavi family is returned to Iran and other demands made by the Iranian nation are accepted by the White House.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON USSR'S HYPOCRITICAL SUPPORT, SPYING

LD032244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2105 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners and compatriots abroad, we now draw your attention to a talk entitled: "What Are the Russian and American Spies Doing in Iran?"

The Islamic Iranian Foreign Ministry declared the first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran persona non grata for having exchanged espionage documents and ordered him to leave Iran.

Vladimir Golovanov, the so-called Soviet diplomat in Iran, is not the only diplomat in Iran who has taken part in espionage operations, nor is he the last. Both the Western and Eastern countries, seeing that their range of operations in countries such as Iran is rather restricted, following their old methods, are now entering Iran through such channels as diplomatic channels.

Obviously, this is not the first time since the glorious Islamic Revolution that a spy, or spies, from the West or East has been identified in Iran or trapped. We do know that since the early days of the Iranian revolution several cases of espionage have been exposed, forcing the spies to leave Iran. A rather important case was the incident which took place a few months ago, when a number of American spies, in the guise of imperialist journalists, arrived in Iran. Their identities exposed, they were expelled from the country. Consequently, we reach the conclusion that not only U.S. imperialism but the Soviet social imperialism, too, is doing everything possible and using every means to expand its interference in our country so as to achieve its aims.

Under the present circumstances, when both the USSR and America are faced with the problem of influencing Iran, they have both unexpectedly expanded espionage activity. It can be seen that the USSR, which is hypocritically supporting the Iranian Islamic Revolution on its radios and in its press, is secretly sending its spies as diplomats. This is a trick which is more dangerous and more harmful than the tricks used by the enemies confronting this nation.

The fact is that just as U.S. imperialism and international Zionism are objects of the Iranian nation's ire, Soviet social imperialism and its lackeys inside and outside also are objects of the nation's hatred. The nation's revolutionary ire is the biggest warning to both superpowers.

QOTBZADEH ANNOUNCES CUTS IN SOVIET EMBASSY STAFF

OW041030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1017 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 4 (AFP)--The Soviet Union is being asked to reduce the size of its diplomatic representation in Iran, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced at a press conference here today.

Moreover, the number of Soviet non-diplomatic residents in Iran will now be reduced to two, he said.

Mr Qotbzadeh said the Revolution Council's decision to seek these cutbacks was in accordance with the Islamic Republic's policy of not favouring any major political power at the expense of another--"neither East or West."

"On this basis, the Revolution Council has decided that the number of Iranian diplomatic personnel in the Soviet Union and that of the Soviet Union in Iran should be equal," he said.

"Furthermore, the number of Soviet non-diplomatic personnel in Iran must not exceed two persons, who must not have diplomatic passports," he added. "Finally, the hiring of Iranian employees by the Soviet Embassy (in Tehran) must be cleared with the (Iranian) Foreign Ministry."

At present there are 46 diplomatic members among the Soviet colony here, which numbers several hundred, informed sources said.

Last week Soviet-Iranian relations took an abrupt turn for the worse when authorities here charged Vladimir Golovanov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy, with espionage activities and declared him persona non grata. He was alleged to have obtained documents from an individual whose identity has not been revealed.

Mr Qotbzadeh told the press conference: "We have no need of an Iranian consulate in Leningrad, and if the Soviet Union agrees we shall (instead) open a consulate at Dushanbe in Soviet Tadzhikistan (near the frontiers with China and Afghanistan). The Soviet Union will then have to shut one of its consulates in Rasht (the Caspian port) or at Esfahan (central Iran)," he added.

"We are the only regime to throw off its subjection to the United States and not fall under that of the Soviet Union," he concluded. "That [is] one of the reasons we have been attacked by the Tudeh (orthodox communist) Party, whose militants in Islamic disguise have infiltrated other groups."

STATEMENT ISSUED ON INCIDENT AT CONSULATE IN BAKU

LD041928 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 4 July 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement: Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union yesterday in a telephone contact said that a group of people had gathered around the Iranian consulate building in Baku and tried to set fire to the building by explosives and incendiary bombs. Following this incident [words indistinct] at Tehran time, in another telephone contact, from Paris, the Foreign Ministry was informed that some people calling themselves Iranian students had occupied the Iranian Embassy in Paris and had taken the ambassador and other staff hostage. According to different reports from other part of the world, a great plot has been hatched to occupy Iranian embassies throughout the world. This plot is obviously being hatched by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, the lackey of international communism. The latest plot before this was the martyrdom of two Iranian students in Beirut yesterday.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that it will neutralize this act consciously.

Reports came to the (termination) following the statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran yesterday in which the Revolution Council had recommended the closure of one of the Soviet Union's two consulates in Iran. This fact needs to be taken into consideration.

Responsibility of Soviets

NC050917 Paris AFP in English 0904 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 5, (AFP)--Soviet authorities were responsible for a "plot" to have Iranians in the Soviet Union burn the Iranian consulate at Baku yesterday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mahmoud Hashemi said here today.

Mr. Hashemi said the consulate had previously issued some visas, "but we could not let them all re-enter Iran without identifying them completely."

He believed the attack was plotted because Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh had attacked the Iranian communist Tudeh Party as a Soviet agent, and Russian spies who had "taken advantage of the struggle against American imperialism since the revolution."

Mr. Hashemi said the riot in Baku and the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Paris by Iranian students yesterday, were part of a "huge plot to occupy our embassies abroad." International communism might be responsible, he said.

Soviet Denial

LD050954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Following a report by the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow pertaining to the assembly of a group of subversives opposite the Iranian consulate general in Baku who planned to set fire to the Iranian consultate general, and following the notification of this matter by the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Russian Government authorities a statement was issued by the Embassy of the USSR to the Islamic Republic of Iran as follows:

The situation around the consulate general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baku has been and is normal and there has been and is no cause for anxiety on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this connection, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran was so informed yesterday.

Ambassador Mokri Interview

LD052100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2006 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, said today that he was able to prevent any increase in the protest of the Iranians residing in the Soviet Union, where an initial demonstration took place opposite the Iranian consulate building in Baku. These Iranians are requesting to return to Iran.

In a telephone interview, Mr Mokri said he personally led hundreds of Iranians through the streets of Baku to the town center. Mokri, who was speaking on the topic following his return to Moscow, added: Those Iranians who were shouting "God is great" and "long dive Khomeyni," said prayers in the Baku mosque.

The Iranian envoy to the Soviet Union added that Soviet officials were astonished at this unprecedented demonstration but did not interfere. He said we have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of another country.

The Iranian ambassador said that the protest of hundreds of Iranians in the Soviet Union, who have been residing there since the 1940's and who want to return to their homeland, included an 8-day hunger strike at the Iranian consulate in Baku.

MO'INFAR REPORTS ON GAS PRICE TALKS WITH USSR

LD051100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, our country's oil minister, contacted this agency today and informed it of the current issues with regard to Iranian-Soviet talks. To begin with, in reply to a question as to whether fresh talks have taken place with regard to the export of gas to the USSR, he said: The price asked for our own gas is a perfectly equitable one based on international prices. He added: We asked for $4 for every 1 million thermal (?units) which is the same price as that received by the United States' neighbors, Mexico and Canada, from U.S. imperialism. We told the Soviet authorities that in order to prove that you do not wish to abuse the fact that you are the sole purchaser of Iranian gas and in order to make up for the past when you used to take the gas for practically nothing, it behooves you to at least consider the price agreed by the United States and its neighbours as a criterion and to pay us the same. In reply they said: If you were not to sell your gas to us and were to sell it to the United States instead you would first have to spend a sum on the liquefaction of this gas and secondly, you would be liable to pay an exorbitant price for carrying it to the United States. Therefore, it would be better for you to agree to the price of $2.20 which we have agreed to pay.

The oil minister added: At the end we were not able to convince them that the issue is not the price we would obtain if we were to export the gas to the United States, as we are not contemplating transacting business with U.S. imperialism. Rather, our argument is: Why should you pay us less than the sum paid by the United States to its neighbors?

Another excuse by Soviet Russia for rejecting the price which we proposed is that the Soviet Union itself sells its own gas to the European countries at a cheap price and, therefore, it could not pay Iran more than it received from others.

The oil minister said: During OPEC conferences all the member countries realized the justness of Iran's demand and officially endorsed the proposal that the price of gas should be that of the thermal equivalent in crude oil. Therefore, its price would even exceed the $4 which we proposed. The Soviet Government is now engaged in talks with the European countries on the basis of the OPEC decisions and, in fact, has tacitly agreed to the justice of our demand.

In conclusion, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: Whenever the Soviet Government agrees to our just demand and is prepared to deal with us as two countries with equal rights and observing equity, the Iranian gas taps will be opened for the Soviet Union.

IRAQ, U.S. BLAMED FOR ASSASSINATION OF STUDENTS

JN052114 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jul 80

['Arif 'Abd as-Sahib commentary]

[Excerpts] Once again, the United States uses Saddam at-Takriti as a tool in shedding the blood of this struggling people.

Once again, Saddam proves to be a traitor, a political pawn in Carter's hand and a puppet manipulated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to strike here, assassinate there and set off explosions elsewhere. Saddam has placed all his resources at the disposal of the United States in its battle against struggling Iran--the pulsating heart of the Islamic Revolution.

Two days ago, this American tool assassinated two Iranian university students in Beirut for no reason other than that they shared the pains and hopes of the Islamic nation and believed in true Islam, which the infidel Saddam and his American overlords cannot tolerate. We cannot but associate the Beirut incident with the long chain of U.S. crimes against our struggling people at the hand of this hireling. We hold U.S. intelligence, which is keeping Saddam in power, responsible for this massacre.

A nation which has offered millions of martyrs in the past and the present cannot be deterred by the cowardly political assassinations in Beirut, which led to the martyrdom of the two university students--Muhammad Rida Ramadan Khan and Muhammad Husayn Sharif. If anything, such practices only prove America's political bankruptcy and miserable failure in the region.

Such practices, which could not prolong the throne of the deposed shah, will not prolong the throne on which Saddam at-Tikriti sits. The people's pure, innocent blood will burn this throne and the one sitting on it. There is not a more potent weapon than blood in dealing with the tyrants. Time will tell. It is a struggle until the complete liberation of the Islamic land from all tyrants.

ALLEGED AUSTRIAN SPIES ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

Tehran Arrest Report

JN051833 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Three foreigners have been arrested in Tehran on espionage charges. They were arrested while taking pictures of a military post in the Tehran suburbs.

The evening paper KEYHAN reported that the three foreigners are of Austrian nationality and were arrested yesterday afternoon by members of the reconstruction and development body. The three foreigners were taking pictures of a military post in southwestern Tehran. When the foreigners felt that their moves were under observation, they pulled the film out of their cameras. They claimed that they are fans of old military vehicles and that that was the reason for taking pictures of the post.

A highly sensitive camera was discovered in the foreigners' car. Revolutionary authorities are still interrogating the three foreigners.

Release of 'Spies'

AU070730 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0510 GMT on 7 July carries a 5-minute telephone dispatch from Tehran by Austrian radio correspondent Ferdinand Hennerbichler on the case of the three alleged "Austrian spies" who were arrested in Tehran on 5 July for photographing military installations. After giving a lengthy description of his futile attempts to obtain information about the details of the offense, Hennerbichler claims to have learned this morning, 7 July, that all three were released as early as the evening of 5 July, that they were well treated, and that their case was handled by the military authorities very efficiently and unbureaucratically.

According to Hennerbichler, two of the men turned out to be FRG citizens, workers employed by an FRG battery company currently operating in Iran. The third man, as yet unidentified, is believed to be an Austrian citizen, a chance acquaintance of the two FRG citizens whom they invited to join them on an excursion.

AGREEMENT ON 1980 OIL DELIVERIES SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD062058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] An agreement on the delivery of Iranian crude oil and oil products to Bulgaria was signed today by Mr (Ganchev), who has come to Iran at the head of a delegation of Bulgarian oil and economic experts. After a meeting with Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr (Ganchev) held talks with Iranian oil officials at the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC]. Following these talks the agreement on the delivery of Iranian crude and oil products to Bulgaria was signed. According to our energy correspondent, under the agreement which was signed this afternoon between the Bulgarian delegation and NIOC officials, Bulgaria will receive 1 million tons of crude oil during the second half of 1980. This is nearly twice the amount of oil which Iran has delivered to Bulgaria in the past.

According to our correspondent, in addition to the delivery of crude oil, negotiations were also held between the Iranian and Bulgarian oil officials regarding the exchange of chemical and petrochemical products. It should be noted that relations between Iran and Bulgaria have expanded since the revolution. Certain understandings have been reached between the two sides on the exchange of oil, chemical and petrochemical products.

AMBASSADOR TO INDIA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS, STUDENT PROBLEMS

LD042204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Abol Fazael Mojtehedi, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to New Delhi, in an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, expressed his opinion on relations between Iran and India and the condition of Iranian students in India. He said:

The two countries of Iran and India have ancient relations and common racial and cultural interests. Unfortunately, under the past regime these relationships were not as constructive as they should have been. But after the revolution, and especially after the dissolution of CENTO, relations improved automatically.

He added: Of course, after the victory of the revolution there were doubts and misunderstandings about our revolution, and many Indian newspapers published false reports on this subject. But by different means we have tried to eliminate these misunderstandings. On various occasions we have emphasized that all contracts between Iran and India will remain valid as long as they are free from doubt, force or exploitation. If occasionally in some contracts the interests of the nation of Iran have not been taken into account, we will revise them so that the interests of our nation will also be taken into account.

The Iranian ambassador, commenting on the recent visit of the Iranian commerce minister to India, said: The outcome of this trip was very satisfactory. It was determined that the Indian Government can supply many of our needs and that it is prepared to do so. During this trip a contract for the purchase of 10,000 tents was signed.

On the issue of the condition of Iranian students in India and their problems, Mojtehedi said: The issue of Iranian students in India is an important issue. After the revolution, because of the severance of relations with America and also because of difficulties in entering European universities, the interest of Iranian students in study in India increased. At present there are around 15,000 Iranian students in India, and this makes them the largest group of foreign students there.

Mojtehedi added: Many of our youths have arrived in India as tourists and without any particular plan. This is because of the actions of impostors, who receive large amounts of money from them on the pretext of obtaining university acceptance for them. These young people not only have not managed to find a place at a university, but some of them have gone astray and have wasted their time and money.

In order to solve these problems, we have planned two programs: The first is to pass regulations concerning the sending of students abroad for the academic year 1980-81. The second involves looking after and helping those who are in India and have not managed to obtain an acceptance yet. We hope that with the assistance of the responsible authorities of Iran and India we can solve these problems to some extent.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARRIVAL OF PAKISTANI ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD041913 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] According to Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY, a Pakistani economic delegation arrived in Tehran yesterday for a 10-day visit to our country. The delegation is due to have talks with Iranian officials regarding the expansion of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. In the first round of talks, which were held yesterday, possibilities of cooperation in the field of textiles was discussed between the Pakistani delegation and the officials of the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

'ISLAMIC REVOLUTION' PREDICTED FOR PAKISTAN

JN062047 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Mohammad Musavi commentary]

[Excerpts] The world sees everyday the birth of a tremendous Islamic revolution which breaks out as soon as conditions become favorable for it to explode. After Iraq, the Arabian Peninsula and Afghanistan, the turn has come for Pakistan to be the next on the list of the Islamic revolutions. After 3 years of military rule by Ziaul Haq's regime, Islamabad's streets exploded with more than 500,000 people marching to the offices of the state officials, calling on them to abrogate the non-Islamic laws and to be fully committed to the law of God.

Although the demonstrators represented all the people's classes and the various Islamic sects and shouted with one voice the slogan "unity, brothers, brothers, both Sunnis and Shi'ites," the world information media said that they were Shi'ite demonstrations aimed at stirring up provocations and deepening the sectarian spirit. This is the deep-rooted habit of these spiteful organs.

Who is today standing in the face of Karmal's government and the Soviet soldiers in one trench? Are they not the Shi'ites and the Sunnis? Who is today standing in the face of the executioner of the Saudi tribe in one line?

Are they not the Shi'ites and the Sunnis? This evidence and others refute the theory of Brzezinski, Saddam Husayn and others on Islamic revolutions, which enjoy such characteristics that cannot be placed in a sectarian framework. We find throughout contemporary history that all Islamic revolutions are characterized by comprehensiveness and by being based on principles and people's support.

In light of this practical analysis, of the dimensions of the Islamic revolutions, we can add the uprising of (?people) in Pakistan to the list of the Islamic revolutions, an uprising which follows a formula similar to those of the other Islamic revolutions in Iraq, the Arabian Peninsula and Afghanistan. These revolutions have much in common with the mother revolution; namely, the Islamic Revolution in Iran, which has impressed all the region's revolutions with its special color.

Yesterday's uprising in Pakistan was so comprehensive that the masses did not forget the crimes of Saddam and Israel while demanding their rights. The thousands of demonstrators demanded, among other things, the closure of the Iraqi Embassy in Pakistan if the crimes of the Baghdad regime were repeated. These demands were coupled by the demands of the journalists and lawyers that the people be given their freedoms and the violation of laws be prevented. The uprising expressed the progressive Islamic formula, which believes in the one leadership of Imam Khomeyni, whose presence with the masses was great through the slogans expressing support for the imam's leadership and through the posters and pictures which contained this great meaning.

The participation of 500,000 people in this demonstration is absolute evidence of the participation of the various sectors of the people in this large-scale uprising. Men, women, children, peasants, students and intellectuals took part in it.

These are the basic characteristics which were evident in Islamabad yesterday. These characteristics reveal the identity of the Islamic Revolution, contrary to the interpretation of the spiteful organs.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR DEMANDS EXPULSION OF AFP

LD052042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1945 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Ali Musavi Garmaroudi, the president's cultural and press advisor in a contact with the Central News Bureau, has provided us with the text of an indictment against AFP, for having distorted last week's interview with the president.

The text of the indictment is as follows:

Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Qoddosi, the public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Last week his excellency the president had an interview with Mr Eric Roleau, a reporter from the Paris paper LE MONDE. The text of that interview was published in French in that newspaper, a photocopy of which is enclosed.

Unfortunately, AFP in reporting that interview to the world, distorted part of his excellency the president's assertions. AFP's aim in distorting the facts was unquestionably to create chaos and sedition [words indistinct] and to disturb public opinion, on the other hand, and also to influence world public opinion against our internal situation. It is obvious that reports dispatched by this news agency are shear falsehoods and can be considered offenses liable to prosecution.

Now, after your review of the enclosed text of the news dispatched in French and its translation into Persian, we request that you seriously and carefully consider prosecution. As an initial step the agency's representative office in Iran, situated at Tehran, Shohada Avenue, Absardar, Kucheh Ehteshami, which is headed by Mr [name indistinct] should be closed and its reporters deported from Iran. We also ask for the enlightenment of public opinion in Iran and the rest of the world, and that the same distorted and fabricated news be corrected by the same news agency.

In conclusion, you are hereby informed that the issue is being taken up by the Iranian Embassy in Paris as ordered by the Iranian Foreign Ministry. Thus the indictment against AFP can be launched on the basis of international norms and the person responsible can be questioned and punished.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FREE VOICE OF IRAN CAIRO OPERATIONS

JN061838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran's Voice and Vision correspondent in Dubayy said that diplomatic sources in Cairo have informed AL-KHALIJ newspaper that the so-called Free Voice of Iran, which is run by the CIA in Egypt, is the same station that used to broadcast programs of the Voice of Palestine, which was closed down by head of the Egyptian regime Anwar as-Sadat in 1977.

This colonialist step comes within the framework of As-Sadat's treason of the Islamic peoples' causes and in harmony with his agentry to and service of the colonialist interests, particularly the interests of the aggressive U.S. imperialism.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN

LD292028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 29 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, June 29, (PARS)--The ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, in an interview attended by foreign and Iranian reporters in Moscow, emphasised that Iran was not dependent on any big powers of the world and that the slogan of the Iranian revolution was 'not Eastern, not Western, nor Chinese, but the Islamic Republic.'

Mokri reiterated that the independence of Iran particularly from the economic point of view would be to the advantage of the neighbors of Iran and eventually to the benefit of the independence of the region and world peace.

Asked by a Soviet reporter on the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Mokri said: "Iran has common history, culture, language and religion with Afghanistan and many Afghans are the closest people to the Iranian nation. On [words indistinct] facts and with respect to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a country, Iran supports Afghanistan and is against the Soviet intervention in this region."

The Iranian ambassador deplored some Soviet newspapers for attacking Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh because of his stand against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mokri elaborated that Qotbzadeh's stand in this regard was in fact the stand of Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni, Iranian President Bani-Sadr and the Revolution Council.

Referring to the protocol signed between Iran and the Soviet Union during the visit of a high-ranking Iranian economic delegation to that country, Mokri said that it was the first protocol signed between the two countries after the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added that it was not a completely ideal agreement for Iran. The protocol [word indistinct] mutual cooperation in economic and technical fields, he said.

Asked by a REUTER reporter whether the resumption of gas exports to the Soviet Union had been discussed in the recent talks in Moscow, the Iranian ambassador said: [Words indistinct] two reasons that Iran does not export gas to the Soviet Union. First, the reduction of oil exploration in Iran which would naturally lead to the decrease of gas production, and second is that the two countries have not reached an agreement on the price of exporting gas. This must be discussed by the Oil Ministry and the Soviet officials, said Mokri.

'DIVISIONS' WITHIN IRAQI ARMY, BORDER CLASHES REPORTED

LD051800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, yesterday at 1900 Iraqi forces attacked the Somireh post in the town of Dehloran, using heavy artillery. As a result of anti-aircraft gunfire by the Iraqi military forces the commander of the Somireh post, Sergeant Ebrahimi, and Private Yasami were martyred.

At 2300 last night, the border post of Sur-e Shirin came under heavy attack by Iraqi forces. During these clashes, which lasted until the early hours of this morning, forces of the gendarmerie and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while steadfastly repulsing these attacks, inflicted heavy losses on Iraqi posts and forces.

Iraqi military forces, positioned around the Saddam Husayn post, again today attacked the Somireh post and nearby areas. At 1025 Iraqi aircraft flew over the region of Musian and border posts and staged a maneuver. The Iranian military forces positioned in the region began helping the gendarmerie and national mobilization forces and the clashes lasted until lunch time today.

At 1045 today, Kuwait radio announced that divisions have occurred within the Iraqi Army. During the disputes within the Iraqi Army, [name indistinct] oil well was set on fire.

The governor general of Ilam confirmed the reports of battles with Iraqi forces and told our reporter in Ilam that all military, Revolution Guards Corps and national mobilization forces are enjoying high morale and are vigorously fighting the enemy.

RALLY HELD IN TEHRAN TO SUPPORT KHOMEYNI ISLAMIZATION DRIVE

March on University

OW040911 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 4 (AFP)--Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators converged on Tehran university early today for a rally to back Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's drive for Islamisation. Groups, often a thousand strong, organised by local revolutionary councils or mosques, marched through the capital's main streets, which were all closed to traffic, carrying banners or portraits of the ayatollah.

The marchers, including many women dressed in the all-covering black chador, headed for the university to hear Hojjat ol-Eslam Ali Khomene'i say Friday prayers. Banners called for "death to traitors, death to the fedayeen". Others recalled the ayatollah's attack on "those who hide behind the appearance of Islam," which was taken to mean the leftist Mojahadin-e Khalq.

But no banners attacked the United States, and President Jimmy Carter was dropped from their anger, which was reserved for Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Menahem Begin and [word indistinct] Muslim traitors.

The demonstration call was launched late Wednesday by Ayatollah Hussein Montazeri, the man tipped to take over from Ayatollah Khomeyni, to back the Islamisation policy.

The Revolution Council, in a statement today, backed the ayatollah's drive, adding that it had asked officials for "reasons why the problem of purges first raised a year ago had not been resolved." The council statement added that since Ayatollah Khomeyni launched his attack last week, government departments had taken steps, including throwing out note paper bearing the imperial insignia, something which came in for particular attack by the ayatollah, and in imposing Islamic clothes for women.

The council encouraged the institutions to "continue the movement with ardour."

Yesterday hundreds of women protested outside the president's office against regulations which would force them to wear the chador in offices from Saturday. They also plan another mass demonstration tomorrow.

The council also said that the setting up of the parliament once the supervisory council had screened the members elected two months [words indistinct] officials to remove all obstacles to distinguishing between traitors and loyalists, so as to give them more responsibility." The council added it was planning a "complete revolutionary project for a reform of the administrative system."

Marchers' Resolution

LD041303 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Resolution issued at Tehran university during 4 July march supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni's drive for Islamization, read by unidentified march participant]

[Excerpts] Today the marchers issued a resolution emphasizing the need for public chastity and for actions in accordance with administrative principles. The resolution stressed that the nation emphatically demands the purging of government departments and will not accept any excuses. In the resolution the marchers also asked for the banning of all blasphemous, eclectic and non-Islamic groups, including the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas and the Mojahedin-e Khalq guerrillas. We draw your attention to the text of this resolution:

At this epoch-making juncture, we, the Muslim nation, will confirm the articles of this resolution with the call of God is great, which began our movement and which bestowed victory upon it. We give an assurance that we will insure its implementation up to the point of martyrdom. [shouts of "God is great"]

1. During these critical moments in the history of Islam when the world devourers of the East and West are unitedly bent on the destruction of Islam, we, the Muslim nation, more than at any other time confirm our allegiance to the miraculous leadership of Imam Khomeyni [the crowd chants three times "God's blessings be upon Mohammad and his kin"], this inheritor of the prophets, and once again sincerely announce our faithfulness, self-sacrifice and practical and complete obedience to this peerless and redeeming leader. [shouts of "God is great"]

2. The noble Iranian nation emphatically demands the revolutionary purging of departments and organizations from the existence of rotten elements of the satan, the lackeys of the East or West, and all the remnants of the satan. In this connection it will not accept any excuse by any of the officials. [shouts of "God is great"]

3. We demand the observance of public chastity by women and men and the observance of Islamic principles in places of work, especially government departments and organizations. The Islamic nation of Iran will consider any lack of attention to these points to be disrespect for the blood of the martyrs, and is impatiently waiting for their implementation. [shouts of "God is great"]

4. The continuation of the activities of blasphemous and eclectic groups, which delivered the biggest blows to the body of Islam and Iran after the victory of the revolution and which have led many of our pure-hearted youths astray, is no longer acceptable to the Iranian nation. Therefore, we emphatically demand the banning of these armed, non-Islamic groups which are plotting against the regime of the Islamic Republic and the Constitution, especially the organization of the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas and the organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq. [shouts of "God is great"]

5. As the imam of the nation has declared, none of the officials of the country should, under the pretext of being supported by the imam, regard their shortcomings in the implementation of the nation's demands as forgiveable, or take a step contrary to the responsibilities which have been entrusted to them. In such a case, the noble nation will never forgive them. [shouts of "God is great"]

6. We express our decisive support for the Islamic consultative assembly and for the warning which the honorable representatives of the nation have given to the leadership of the Mojahedin-e Khalq guerrillas to clarify their positions vis-a-vis the revolution, and the warning which they have given to the responsible officials of the country to clarify their positions in regard to the purging of government departments and organizations. We warn all the responsible officials that the clear view of the nation is that stated in Article 4 [of this resolution]. The nation will not allow any of the responsible officials to deviate from this path. [shouts of "God is great"]

7. The combative Iranian nation regards the Islamic consultative assembly as the fruit of the blood of the martyrs. It expects the honorable deputies not to refrain from any attempt to open the assembly as soon as possible. It asks all the deputies to exert their utmost in participating in the Majles sessions and in showing decisiveness in the investigation of the deputies' credentials, and in seeing to the important issues of the country. [shouts of "God is great"]

8. We demand greater unity between the various groups following the imam's policy, and their greater cohesion in confronting the forces which oppose his policy line who hatch a new conspiracy every day. We regard this unity and cohesion as extremely necessary for the continuation of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. [shouts of "God is great"]

9. The Muslim Iranian nation demands that the Islamic consultative assembly carefully observe Islamic principles when choosing the prime minister and not allow certain individuals to hold the reins of state affairs, those who will once again retard the progress of our Islamic Revolution.

Otherwise, the Iranian nation will never forgive you for this sin. [shouts of "God is great"]

10. We wholeheartedly support the Islamic and constructive programs of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran which is about to be turned in to a public Islamic university and thus fulfill this heartfelt desire of the imam of the people. We demand that the officials of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic of Republic of Iran, too, should follow this desirable example.

11. While expressing our full support for the cultural revolution council, we call on the council to take immediate steps to start the cultural revolution at all educational, cultural and social levels, to spare no efforts in achieving this, and to replace the colonial culture with the genuine Islamic culture. [shouts of approval and "God is great"]

12. While expressing our decisive support for the Revolution Council and authorities in establishing the rule of divine law, we demand they act consistently in running the affairs of the country on the basis of unity and within the framework of the school of Islamic ideology. [shouts of support by the crowd]

13. The oppressed Iranian nation which has given its blood can no longer tolerate the provocations in Kordestan. While expressing its decisive support for the Corps of the Revolution Guards, the army and the gendarmerie, it demands resolute action in Kordestan until such time as complete mopping-up operations have been carried out. As far as this issue is concerned the nation will not accept any compromise or negotiations.

14. This nation has just disentangled itself from the bonds of the bureaucratic regime. Consequently, it has no tolerance for the bureaucracy dominating government departments--bureaucracies which are an impediment to the reconstruction crusade operation and which have resulted in cutting the crusade's budget. The nation warns the budget and planning organization and other ministries which are somehow linked with the reconstruction crusade that should the present obstructions continue they will have to face strong reaction from the nation and its representatives in the Majles.

15. More decisiveness by revolution courts, which are supported by the great majority of the Muslim people of Iran, coupled with the revolutionary trial of hypocritical elements who have been engaged in killing, espionage and embezzling from the treasury, who are trying to weaken our Islamic Revolution, are the heartfelt desires of all Iranian people who are awaiting the revolutionary and remorseless trial of these foreign agents and the putting on trial of their relative groups and organizations. [shouts of "God is great"]

16. Today the filthy agents of Western colonialism, who have the Bakhtiars as their true scion, are attacking the genuine clergy in a dastardly manner under the deceptive guise of nationalism and in the name of men like Mosaddeq. By using calculated plots, they intend to weaken the clergy--this symbol of struggle--and thus pave the way for the arrival of their masters. While condemning this anti-Islamic movement, we warn these mercenary agents that we are no longer prepared to tolerate these movements and puppet shows. In cooperation with the genuine clergy, we shall cump these remnants of the ancient Western colonialists in the dustbin of history. Meanwhile, we call on the combative and committed clergy to repay their debt to Islam and the imam of the nation by revolutionary purging of ill-intentioned or corrupt individuals who pass themselves off as clergy by wearing the sacred clerical garb.

Long live the Islamic Iranian Revolution, led by His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, until such time when the government of justice and salvation is established.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Central Army Visit

LD031736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] PARS reports that various parts of the central army's 1st Division and its garrisons were visited by President Bani-Sadr before noon today.

The president and commander in chief later addressed the officers and NCO's. Citing the need to establish discipline in the army as well as an Islamic spiritual attitude between officers, soldiers and NCO's, he said:

We have prepared a project for the army that will be implemented. We say we want to create an army in which everyone will fight for his beliefs, an army without discrimination and obstacles hindering its personnel, an army in which competent individuals can grow.

Stressing that we must make weapons for ourselves and that the best weapons for the country are its brains, the president said: If we decide not to work on your minds, not to equip them, then we will have to keep importing arms from abroad, thus replacing men with weapons. However, if your brains work and [word indistinct], then you yourselves will manufacture arms; moreover, you will be able to make much better use of these small arms than the arms you import from abroad.

Saying that a project to reconstruct the army will be announced within the next 2 days, the president added: The implementation of this project is not in my hands. It will be up to you. You should put your hearts into it. You should pursue this project enthusiastically, thus involving yourselves in learning and training.

Visit to Urumiyeh

LD041113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived at Urumiyeh airport before noon today and was welcomed by Governor-General Haqqu as well as other military and civilian officials of the province. After meeting West Azarbayjan officials, President Bani-Sadr left for Khovy to visit Qotur and Razi station.

It should be noted that the Qotur area has been cleared of armed groups by the state gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic, thus enabling the Iran-Europe train to resume service after several months of inactivity.

Visit to Razi Station

LD041912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent in Urumiyeh, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, who had arrived in Urumiyeh this morning, left at 1330 for the Razi border railstation by helicopter. He was accompanied by Dr Chamran, the defense minister, General Zahirnezhad, the commander of the ground forces and the supervisor of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the governor general of West Azarbayjan Province, Hojjat ol-Eslam Gholam Reza Hasani, the imam's representative and the Friday imam of Urumiyeh, and a group of the country's officials.

At the station he was warmly welcomed by the brother soldiers, who have cleaned this area of the counterrevolution through praiseworthy sacrifices and have opened the tracks for the trains of the European railway.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, after hearing a report by the commander of the unit situated in the region, took part in a meeting at Razi station attended by the personnel of this unit, the staff of the station and their families, and the residents of nearby villages. In a tribute to the courage of the soldiers of Islam and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, he said: I am sure that, God willing, other regions of our dear country, Iran, which are under aggression by the counterrevolution, will soon become calm, due to you devoted soldiers and the zealous people of our country, and that the people will enjoy Islamic justice. The president added: I am sure that the people of this region are sufficiently alert and that they consider support of the Islamic Government of Iran as their religious duty.

In another part of his speech at Razi station, the president said: Why should our talented youth be wasted on killing and being killed? We ought to put aside this sort of attitude toward the issues and forever eliminate this sort of satanic thinking from our society.

At the end of his speech to the personnel of the army, gendarmerie, air force and the army air corps, Mr Bani-Sadr said: As a tribute to your services, on the recommendation of the commander of the ground forces, the privates will be promoted to the rank of brave private, first class, and the officers and noncommissioned officers, including those in the ground forces, air force and the gendarmerie, will receive seniorities of from 6 months to 2 years.

After his speech, the president looked at the weapons that have been turned into gendarmerie units by the local residents. After looking into the problems of the residents of the villages around Razi station, he visited border lines by helicopter.

After visiting the Khoy garrison, he returned to Urumiyeh at 1800 and left immediately for Tehran.

Meeting With Khomeyni's Son

LD051702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslan Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni today met with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

During this meeting it was agreed that the women civil servants will wear suitable clothes which will not be contrary to the public chastity and purdah.

In a later meeting with women, Dr Bani-Sadr, while referring to the necessity of observing women's dignity and individuality, said he will announce his views in a future statement.

Statement on Women's Dress

LD062032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] A statement was issued tonight by President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in connection with women's Islamic dress. The text of the statement is as follows:

In his exalted name: 6 July 1980. From the president to female government employees: There is now an opportunity to get in step with efforts toward a spiritual revolution, which is a revolution within and a revolution of values; to come together with the Muslim people and to make an effort to bring about an atmosphere of understanding and of extending spirituality within the work place. This requires that female employees wear dresses in accordance with Islamic standards in their workplaces. From our point of view, the kind of dress used is directly related to growth and its mental and spiritual manifestations, and the Islamic government undertakes to exert all its efforts to bring about the conditions for this growth.

We are confident that the people of the country believe in our words and are certain that we will redouble our efforts to increase the status and value of women. In view of the belief in the high status of women and our attention to women's growth and advancement, I call upon all female employees, perfectly willing and with belief, to go to their work places with Islamic dress. Needless to say, the supervision of women's dress is the sole responsibility of government officials and others are in no way entitled to interfere in this matter. I fervently hope that the dear women will regard this move as a revolutionary action to further the Islamic Revolution.

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

PROSECUTOR GENERAL ISSUES DECLARATION ON WOMEN'S DRESS

LD070438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Qoddusi, the prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has issued the following declaration:

In his exalted name: Following the order of the great leader of the revolution, the imam of the people, may God extend his high benevolence, the last day of the deadline set for the obliteration of vestiges of satan is coming to its end. All ministries, institutions and their offices are strongly warned that should any sign of what has been emphasized by the imam and has been decided on by the nation of Iran be seen after 0800 8 July onwards in the offices, or should any woman staff member be present at her office without wearing Islamic clothing, her salary and allowance will be terminated immediately.

It is obvious that direct responsibility for letters polluted by vestiges of satan will rest on the shoulders of the signatory, at whose place of work the letter is found.

Meanwhile, after submitting the model Islamic office uniform for women to the Revolution Council and the president in the near future, office clothing will be the same for everybody.

Finally, we demand that all sisters and brothers who believe in the revolution report immediately any violations to the public prosecutor's office, situated in Qasr Square.

[Signed] The prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution, 'Ali Qoddusi